WHOLE NO. 9774.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

Spirited Cavalry Skirmish

Year Aldie.

The Rebels Forced to Retire with the Loss of

Eighty-five Prisoners.

The Army of the Potomac in Light

Marching Order.

&c.,

Sharp Cavalry Skirmish near Aldie.
MR. GEORGE H. HARP'S DESPATCH.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, our cavalry, consisting one division, met General Fitzbugh Lee's brigade of caval

ry and a battery of artillery about one mile beyond Abtle towards Uniontown. Some of General Lee's men,

who had gope forward to have their horses shed at the

to their friends with the information. Captain Boston of the Fifth Virginia rebel cavalry, and Captain White,

with a command of thirty men, were despatched to act as sharpshooters with others, to hold their positions at

all hazards, but not receiving support when our men

A little behind was the Fifth Virginia cavalry, under

mate of General Kilpatrick. Our troops charged on this

and a hand to hand encounter ensued, during which we

names of the prisoners we captured are as follows:— Captain R. P. Boston, Fifth Virginia cavairy: Major Car-

desperate resistance; Captain L. B. White, Fifth Virginia, wounded; Captain Jones, Third Virginia; Lieuten-ant Boston, Fifth Virginia; Lieutenant Turneil, Fifth Vir-ginia; Lieutenant Douglase, Fifth Virginia, and seventy-seven privates, principally from the Third and Fifth Vir-

mortally wounded. A number of the privates of the rebels are known to be killed and wounded.

There was slight artiflery firing kept up by both par-ties, without material results. The rebel force engaged was the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia

avairy, and some artillery.

Our loss is not known, but it is inconsiderable. The

rebel officers who have been taken prisoners all concur is

the statement that this was the most desperately contest

ed cavairy contest of the war. They say our men behaved gallantly, and that the affair was a hand to hand en

General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade left Culpepper some few

army. A colonel of one of our cavalry regiments is re-

Aldie is in Loudon county, ten miles southwest of Lees burg and in the gap between the Bull run and Kittoctor

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 18, 1863.

The situation and intention of the rebels begins

There is very large room for doubt whether any considerable body of the rebeis have yet passed be

youd the Petomac Northward. Indeed, it is quite certain that the movement into Pennsylvania and Maryland up to this time embraces only some five thousand cavalry, supported by perhaps a single division of mounted in-

fantry and a battery of light artillery. With such a force they are enabled to move with great celerity and

strike rapidly at seemingly distant points.

Washington is not so casy a prize to them as they

imagined. They will not get into the national capital

is watching General Lee as closely as Lee is watching him I think I may venture the assertion, that in view of the

shape affairs have taken, the danger is about over. By this

rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but simply that no more rebels will venture across the Potomac than are

now there. These will undoubtedly do all the damage they can; but their numbers are so small, and the popu-lar uprising so great, that there will do no great diffi-outly for the militia to drive them back; and the Army of the Potomac may be relived on to make their retreat up

valley and about Winchester. They have quite a large force scattered along the valley higher up.
It is evident that the robels have been checkmated at

their whole army had creased the Potomac, supposing that then the Army of the Potomac would be immediately sent up to Maryland, leaving this read open for their con-scripted reserve force to make a dash into Washington.

fill up the little streams and the springs the effective strength of the army would be doubled. Our cavalry met a force of the enemy at Aidie, in the

Washington, June 17, 1869.

The positions of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac are known in this city. Were the facts in this connection, however, publicly stated, they would be regarded as subing more than what might be expected

two entere squadrons.

The fight lasted until dark last night, we hold field at its conclusion and the rebels retiring.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1863.

## THE REBEL INVASION.

# The Retreat of the Rebels from Chambersburg.

The Drug Stores Cleaned Out by the Rebeis.

Several Farmers Taken Off by the Rebels.

Arrival of the Eighth and Seventy-First New York at Harrisburg.

The Rebels Retreat from Chambersburg an direct from Chamber aburg reports that of that place this afternoon, having first set re to the warehouses of Oaks & Linn.

The fire was afterwards subdued by the citizens.
It is supposed the rebels retreated towards Hagerston

Bight Thousand Rebels Advancing on McCowwellsware, Pa. June 17, 1863. from the late flight bring information up

Eve o'clock yesterday evening from below.

They report that eight thousand rebels have crossed the river at Williamsport and are marching on Hancock, Maryland, as which point sixteen hundred of Milroy's routed forces had been collected.

without officers or organization, fled at the reported ad

The Harrisburg Telegrams. HARRISHURG, Pa., June 18, 1863.

It is believed that there are no rebet troops in this

The rebel cavalry, under General Jenkins, was at Ha-

There is no evidence of any infantry force having been

While at Chambersburg the rebels cleaned out all the drug stores in the place, paying for the drugs in Confede

On leaving Chambersburg the rebels took with them : number of the most prominent farmers in that section of

atch received here this afternoon announced that the rebels were near Chambersburg, advancing in force again upon the town. Harrisburg was again all excitepare to leave. As the rebels did not occupy Chambers

mace, and that they have fallen back once more to the vicinity of Greencastle.

Among the arrivals here to day were the Eighth and Seventy-first New York. They are bivoucked one mile

salled General McClellan to Albany to belp him to organize Meess regiments to come to the recove. This report reases general joy. General McClellan is regarded here

MOTICE TO THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS, PERSONNELL IT, 1863.
HARRISTORY, Due 17, 1863.
The fellowing order has been made by Major General buch, commanding the Department of the Susque

June 17, 1863.

50. Captain Dodge, chief mustering officer, will, at 9.A. M.

a 18th last, commence mustering the troops here assemble under the proclamation of the President of the United size and the call of his Excellency Governor Cartin.

He will continue mustering from day to day until all are undered, and the officer of the carting emergency.

By command of Major General D. N. COUCH.

Rost. Lie Roy. Captain and A. A. G.

this department, will assemble those now in Camp Curtle, at Camp Curtle, and all others on the Capitol Hill, on the morrow (Thursday) morning, when they will be sworn in and at once furnished with all the necessary equipments, prior to being regularly organized into regiments. The people of Pennsylvania who have testified by their presence here their willingness to bear arms to drive the rebein from our State and protect it from invasion, will readily notice the propriety of this order and their duty to act in obadience to it.

They are called into service by the United States government for the purpose of protecting the state, and are placed under the command of a general officer detailed for that duty.

has duly.

To enjoy all the benefits of that government it is necessary they should be mustered into service, and that service only to continue during the existence of the emergency for which thay were called; and no one can desire to return to his home until all the people of Pennsylvania and the not of our state is safe from the ebel.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Fennsylvania.

It is stated that a body of rebeis have gone from Cum-

ontinue to arrive in large numbers.

The work on the ride pits and fortifications on the other

Seventy first and two other regiments arrived via Easton at four P. M. Recruits are being mustered in for six months, unless sooner discharged.

The fugitives who joined in the hegers of the last three days are returning home.

The military authorities refuse all information, but it

liamerert, six miles beyond Hagerstown; also at Cumber

nd. The latter report is doubtful.

The volunteers are enjoying the largest liberty, ream

General Milroy has arrived from Harper's Ferry.

Preparations are made to receive them here to night.

The drafted men and aine months volunteers of this
State are volunteering for six months.

There is no trustworthy news regarding the move-

ments of the enemy. No large force has yet approached the Cumberland valley.

Reports from the border line have been very conflicting

operator at Chambersburg, under date of six P. M.

states that the latest ecout just in reports being eight miles from there, and saw no rebels, and heard of more wanness at one of the other towards at Greencastle in the di-Heavy cannonading is heard at Greencastle in the di-

rection of Harper's Ferry.

A misunderstanding exists here among a number of citizens who have arrived for the protection of the State.

The authorities are receiving troops for six months or the nergency. The time of service required under the call anot exceed one or two months at the farthest. A large

A full company of Philadelphia police, Captain-John

were cut off from the main body at the battle of Win-chester, arrived at Bedford, Pa., to-day. They or seed the Potemac at Hancock, and worked their way safely through. General Milroy, who arrived here to night, states that these seventeen hundred are part of the two thousand he reported having lost at Winchester.

A despatch received to-night states that the rebals occuout. The number is not mentioned, but is believed to be

Governor Seymour has tendered Governor Curtin fifteen larly organized troops from New York and New Jersey

The Cartisle Telegrams. CARLISLE, Pa., June 18, 1863.

I left Greencastle this morning at six A. M. The enemy

The enemy yesterday afternoon threatened to burn Greencastle unless certain slaves who had been recaptured by citizens were delivered up. In lieu thereof the rebels expressed their willingness to take fifty thousand dollars in gold or silver. They

thousand bushels of government oats in it. The citizens put out the fire before much damage was done. The sick in town were removed a short distance out

The enemy had fears of being cut off when at Chambe burg, and said they fell back for reinforcements, and that we need not think they were going to leave the Chambersburg and Greencastle. They did not

noon on receipt of intelligence of a restivance of the re-bels. Many instantly left town with their borses and other property.

At this time (midnight) all is quiet at this place, at

Shippensburg and at Chambersburg.

The Chambersburg Telegrams.
CHAMBERBURG, Peun., June 17, 1863.

About ten this morning the rebel General Jenkins re-ceived a despatch from the rebel General Rhodes, and immediately afterward commenced a hasty retreat from this place to reinforce the latter. The rebel rear went out of the town at one P. M. There was every sign of a precipitate retreat, th

rebels in their haste throwing away many equipments. They carried with them some fifty negroes, part of whom were free ones. Some negroes they strapped behind then

they got, but destroyed about five bundred government arms. Also some private arms. They treated the women very civilly. They did not get many horses, but get large quantities of oats and hay. They did not got large quantities of oats and hay. They did not destroy either public or private property, but at-tempted to fice one warehouse in the town, in which they did not succeed. They even left the Union flag flying en the telegraph office.

Ganeral Jenkins ordered the stores to be kept open so

Ganeral Jeakins ordered to stores to be kept open so they could get what they wented.

The Chambersburg telegraph operator and your cor-respondent errived here from Shippensburg this evening. He had to repair the wires in many places, and we had to walk six miles from Scotland. Two bridges are de-

poveral hours ago at a brisk rate. The enemy had no artillery, and but little means of transportation. The force is not over twelve hundred men, consisting of

rebols are in the neighborhood of Greencastle, and carry-ing off horses, hogs, sheep, &c. It is believed that there is no force north of that place.

Statement of General Cameron.

The following despatch was sent to General Cameron by It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from General Couch and giving it to

The following reply was received:—
Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late las night. I authorize you to say that I made no such properties.
SIMON CASIERON.

### NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Union Troops Retire to Maryland Haights-The Robels Shelled and Comross and Again Tabe Possession-The cross and Again Take Possession—The Rebels Tear Up the Hailroad and In-jure the Canal, &c., &c. Hainwore, June 17, 1863. We learn from the beadquarters of General Schouck

that information has been received from General Tyles that the rebel forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th net. and made an attack, attempting to surprise General

Tyler's forces.

The latter, after resisting, retired to the Maryland Jeignts and shelled the rebels , compelling them to evacu-

rai Tyler recrossed and occupied his former position.

The rebels tore up the railroad and did some damage

burg, that there are none at Westminster, and that they are but in small force at Hagerstown.

### THE AFFAIR AT WINCHESTER.

Additional Particulars of General Milroy's Retreat.

-{From the Saltimore American, June 17.}

Major General Miroy reached Battimore at one o'clock
this morning, from Harper's recry, and returned again at
eleven o'clock on a special train, with his staft. In came
down to have a personal interview with Major General
Schou's, and to waive all claims of rank in interfering
with the command at that point which will remain under
Brigadier General lyler. He, however, desired to return
to his men, and volunteered to act in any position that he
might be deemed most serviceable.

At the time be left the Ferry, forty two memoers of
Alexander's Maryland battery had arrived, and it was be
lieved a considerable number had made their escape in
the direction of Romney and Cumbertand. They mostly
secured their horses, and have probably accompanied the
exaulty.

secured their horses, and have probably accompanied the cavalry.

The only Maryland regiment that suffered severely was the Fifth regiment, known as Colonel Schley's, who was absent in Battimore. The ensury terized the guns or the Maryland battery on this regiment, and for a time they were in a hot position. The number killed and wounted is not known, though but few of them escaled either casualties or capture. They fought bravely, and it is to be hoped that a good many of them are prisoners or way. The Sixth Maryland regiment, which was reported to have been out up and almost destroyed, to the astonabment of every one, came marching into Harner's Ferry yesterday afternoon, with their dags flying arms at rest and singing Ball Columbia, with the gallant Colonel flows at their head.

It appears that at the commencement of the assault on

received a despatch, announcing their safe arrival at that | and anythine said onucerning them would be mere mut-

Mr. L. W. Buckingham's Letter. OUR RESENT MARCH

was over a fire road, through a beautiful, remanticountry, and, we e it not for the dust, would have be a quite described. We marched the twenty-six miles in a little less than seven hours.

When we had accomplished about half our journey we descrited infant-y strangiers in air directions as far as the eye could reach. I do not wish to animadwert discourage ingly on the enfortunate body which these stragglers proved to be: but they deserve to be consured severely proved to be, but they descrive to be censured severely for the settle by the trunk that, on cless and hely maner in which they were making an important mach. There was stragging to the front of us, ask a gline to the rear of its, stragging both sides of us, and, it possible, i think there would have been above us. They were not so close fegather as a ray sheen.

PALLES MIKE ON THE MARCH.

I Edited several ambulances, and inchese of two has pital stew or all the ambulances contained wounded men, and was in timed that they were not wounded, but had got sick on the mach. "There are some adentify regiments here.

One corps. however, issued by to day, and everybody works of their spendid marching. Here the or ces did their duty—the commander in front, the edicers all in their proper maces, and consequently the men were too. They may ched closely, without breaking, good natured

received a despatch, announcing their safe arrival at that place.

The outer works at Winchester were carried by the rebels by storm at six o'cleck on Sunday evening, and the whole to titlegitions strongly invested by a torce of not less than fifteen thousand men under General Rwell. It become a getation of ultimate surrender, or to make a bold dash tenerce their way through the nemm's lines, and a counciled way through the nemm's lines, and a counciled way through the nemm's lines, and a counciled way through the nemm's lines, and a few to the counciled on Sunday night, manimosity ad their answers of the counciled on the said of the said and a counciled way the said and the said and the said of the said late the counciled way the said way through the enemy is lines, which was none-grafuly accompilated, and being without artillery they saffered coulderably, especially in prisoners captured, before the enemy shows on the provide the pursuit.

About twelve o'clock on Monday they reached Hallown, and the enemy is lines, which was none-grafuly accompilated, and being without artillery they saffered coulderably, especially in prisoners captured, before the enemy gave un the oursuit.

About twelve o'clock on Monday they reached Hallown, and the enemy is lines, which was not a partillery, not again having abandoned the pursuit, they, after a short rest, marched into larper's Ferry during the afterneou. The gallant fellows were in a said condition after so seve on marched in the p

and cheerin! when and we do not—the america.

Nobody seems to know where we are really going to although all have their different ideas. It is reported that the rebet, in large free of all arms, are savenument to Pennsylvania on the other side of the mountains. As I write a few heavy gues are heard.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Letter.

HAGGAGE TO BE REDUCED. sermanded, for reasons known to the Commanding General, so doubt. It is now understood that we will resume our march to night—I am writing this at six P. M.—or early to-merrow. Meantime therough inspections have been made of all officers' and other baggage, with a view possible. Everything superfluous is to be sent to Washington. A pile of values and carpet bags, I am told, has been accumulated, whose transportation over the North-ern railreads would make the fortune of a new express

About one hundred sick from this corps were sent to Alexandria to-day. Dr. Russell, the rew acting corps

Nearly all the buildings in this vicinity have been The fires are the work of incendiary solders.

Dearth of water and its middly and inhealthful character make it greatly desirable to get out or this locality. Horses and males have to be driven two and three miles for water.

ON THE MARCH, June 17, 1863.

bring in but little interesting news. In fact, you are probably better peated in regard to the rebel movements from the front than you can be from the rear, and the movements of our own army are necessarily not permit

It seems to be satisfactorily determined that the rebel army that moved up the Shenandoah valley at first, and which is now despoiling Southern Pennsylvania, is but the advance of the great army of invasion the rebels have having passed the vicinity of Theroughfare Gap on Ton-day. He has thirty thousand more. These, with St art's cavairy, make a cotal effective force of one hundred third-sand men now definitely known to be engaged in the inya-sion. Whether there are more to follow or not I cannot

saud men now definitely known to be engaged in the invarien. Whether there are more to follow or not I cannot say.

More in reserve, as we have felly accertahed. Yeardray they appeared in force, with infantry, artillery and cavairy, at leverly Ford, as if to assure us that they have not withdrawn all their forces from the footh said of the Bapphannock. But they have not yen ured to make any demonstration against the army of the Pronome, the only mennise Booker to varie found to battle with being heat, dust and the lick of water.

The monome or fire manner.

But these enemies have been terribly severe in their assaults. This army, in the match of Monday, unlered untold mearies. The heat was oppressive in the atteams and springs have been terribly severe in their assaults. This army, in the match of Monday, unlered untold mearies. The heat was oppressive in the acteams and springs had not at starring. The roads were asked deep with dust, and to cap the climar the atteams and springs sained the strangers. Men could not be kept in the ranks. Every piece of words was filled with them, and no coaxing or threatening could prevait on them to move on. The ambuishness were created with them, and no coaxing or threatening could prevait on them to move on. The ambuishness were created with these who had completely given out. I presume these were as many has a thousand cause of complete acid, of which at least a hundred were manning fatal. The open country was crowded with these poor fellows, dropping down by the readeled in all directions.

FIRST OF WARDEN NOW—ALL RECESSION,

But we have reached the end of the heaty march at least and have had one day a rest, with penty of water, with which the whole army has quenched its thirst, and in which we have all had a good bathe. The result is apparent on all hands leverybody is recreated and in better spirits. A letter moderation of the best has also contributed to keep the army in better turn, and I think I may now any we are in condition to resume active operations.

ARRIVAL OF

General Hocker arrived night before last, and cetab

There has been no disturbance among the railroad structure to-day. A large number of them have recumed The enemy's force was principally cavalry. Our cavalry was too much for them, and drove the rebels back, taking

> Personner is duit. The ball of the Corn Exchange har been apprecriated to the use of the regiments now start-ing for Harrisburg.

Burning of a Bridge on the Grand Trank Railrond.

Railrond. Storm, June 18, 1843.

The covered bridge over Reput tiver, Farments, Me., on the Grand Trank Railrond, was destroyed by fire year

#### NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

The Bombardment Kept Up Vigorously.

The Garrison on the Point of Surrender.

No Signs of General Johnston's Forces Within Thirty Miles of Vicksburg,

HEADQUARTERS, WARNET HILLS. VECKUREN, June 15, 1863. A ride along the lines developed a change in the posi-tion of the enemy. Their batter as are silent on all sides and there are only a lew of their rillemen firing.

Deserters coming in Cour lines to-day report that the

men and time officers are discontented, and are only pre-vented from descring by the hope that they may be he norably surrendered in a few days. General Blair's recompossance between the Yazoo and Big Black revealed no signs of the enemy within thirty macs. Every useful thing has been destroyed for fity

General Breckinridge is said to be at Jackson

memy are reported to be killed and wounded daily by our shar shooters
Our wounded are well cared for in field hospitals. The

and the enemy rarely replies.

cealth and morale of the army are good.

Chaplain Eaton, superintendent of contrabands, is here number of pegroes who have collected here.

and no tears are entertained for the result.

Mr. T. H. Whinple's Letter.

Camo, June 15, 1863.

The Late Fight at Milliken's Bend-Sanguinary Nature of the Contest-Preparations of the Union Commander-Beginning of the Engagement-Brilliane Fighting of the Union Iroops-Second Approach of the En my-The Gunbut Chectaw Arrive - The Part She Took in the Action -Gallantry of the Negro Soldiers -Affairs at Victabury,

ome particulars of which the telegraph has ere this taken to you, turns out to have been a more sangulary aftair than was at first supposed. It occurred on Saturhaving been made in the afternoon of Saturday, closing the following in regard to the affair from an officer of the

it would appear that the Union forces at Milliken's Bend were under the command of a colonel of lows volunteers—supposed to be the Twenty third—and his force consisted of two lows regiments and one or two near him, with a menacing front, toward Miliken's Bend, the commander sent out some cavalry with orders to

The cavalry dashed out from the works early in the port previously brought in in regard to the proximity of Fend. The rebels were said to be about five thousand at Richmond, upon the Shreveport Railroad. This force McGoffoch had divided into three parts, sending one part to Young's Point, another to Lake Providence, and with the third was about to attack the Union forces holding Mittiken's Bend. This third force was estimated at some

and arms would permit—at last became apparent. Pick-ets, thrown out for the purpose, came in saying an mi-

and a name would permit—at his the same apparent. Pickete, throw out for the purpose, cause in asylary an immense army was coming. The commander seat out detachments of white troops to regid their approach, detailing a regiment of negroes to act as reserves, the orders being. It the white troops could not done the current, to his back upon the appear of the following the commander of the country of the country, and, on the country, and the country of the country, and, on the country, and the country of the country of the country, and, on the country of the country, and the country of the country, and the country of the country of the country, and the country of the country of the country, and the country of the country of the country of the country, and the country of the country of the country of the country, and the country of the coun

PRICE THREE CENT

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE REBEL PLANS.

The Rebel Objective Point is Workington—The Rebel
Porce in Pennsylvania Very Small—What Will
His Nest Step Be?—The Defences of Washington—The Army there Needs Reinforcements and Their Gld Gene-ral-The End of Hooker-No Time to Take Richmond

The purpose of Gen. Lee is now more clearly developed than it was two days ago, or even twenty four hours ago, as will be seen from the following facts, which I have a word—the glittering prize upon which the eye of the rebei general is fixed in Washington. The posthe national capital is the immediate object which he proministration, and, if possible a portion of the Union troops, also, away from Washington.

The rebel forces now investing Harper's Ferry—the same who defeated Milroy at Winchester, General Tyler at Martineburg, and a part of whem are now playing the mischief in the rich Comberland valley, near Harrisburg,